

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct. 15, 1881, was:

Total for the week

The Legislature.

Is it practicable to elect this year a better Legislature than we elected last year? That appears to have been one of the most corrupt Legislatures that ever assembled at Albany. The transactions and revelations of the contest for the election of Senators were among the most disgraceful that ever blotted the fair fame of the State.

It is for the people of the several districts to determine whether there shall be an improvement in this matter. The Legislature is always such as they wish to make it. If the majority in any district prefer to elect an honest man they can do so; and if they prefer a rascal they can elect one.

It is clearly for the public interest that there should be none but honest and decent men in the Senate and Assembly.

Gladstone's Reason for Arresting Parnell.

In his speech at Guildhall Mr. GLADSTONE saw fit to say a word or two touching the motives which had led him to imprison a political opponent. He had given at Leeds. he said, fair warning to the Irish agitators that they would not be suffered to persist in their obstructive course. Mr. PARNELL, he continued, had made it clear by his speech at Wexford that the warning was unheeded, and he was accordingly subjected to what Mr. GLADSTONE terms the resources of civilization, to wit, incarceration. Now, what did Mr. PAR-NELL say so offensive yet so unanswerable that the British Premier can find no other rejoinder but a jail? He said that Mr. GLADSTONE, in the assertions made at Leeds, had imposed on the ignorance of his audience, and in doing so had demeaned himself like a dishonest politician. He added that the Premier's angry reference to the tests proposed by the Land League could only be explained by a lurking misgiving that the vaunted Land act was a

Mr. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Leeds, charged Mr. PARNELL with advocating a policy of confiscation and spoliation, which, if applied to England and Scotland, would rob every man of his title to house or land. Now, what are the simple facts? Mr. Pan-NELL has come to the conclusion that Mr. BUTT's scheme of the Three Fs-which Mr. GLADSTONE ten years ago treated with disdain, but for which at present he has nothing but eulogy-is at best a doubtful palliative for the deep-seated miseries of Ireland, and that the one drastic remedy must be looked for in an extensive system of peasant proprietorship. Now, it was for precisely these reasons that the Duke of ARGYLL seceded from the present Ministry; and the Government itself has sanctioned the principle of peasant proprietorship in some clauses of the Land act, although they are not yet prepared to give it a large application. Actually the only difference, so far as this point is concerned, between Mr. GLADSTONE himself and Mr. PARNELL regards the scope with which a principle accepted by both parties shall be carried out. Both are agreed that the present landowners should be recompensed for the loss of their so-called vested rights, when the ownership of their land is turned over to the occupants, and that the cost of doing so must be defrayed from the national resources of the United Kingdom. And the British Premier, if called upon to justify the clauses of the Land act which create, on a small scale, a peasant propristary, could do so only on the ground that it is the duty of Englishmen to right at last a wrong perpetrated by their ancestors, and that, since the Irish people was ousted from the ownership of the soil by iniquitous confiscation, an equitable reversal of the process is the business of the present generation. It was on precisely the same ground that the Russian serfs, when emancipated, were endowed with a portion of the lands of which, not many centuries before, they had been the legal owners, and of which they had been stripped by measures analogous to the oppression and spoliation practised by the English in Ireland.

Now, as to the obstruction which Mr. PAB-NELL and his friends are alleged to offer to the application of the Land act. How have they proposed to "obstruct" it? Why, through the courts, by cases carefully made up for the express purpose of eliciting the essential meaning of that measure. Are we to understand that such a proceeding is a crime, the mere suggestion of which renders the author a suspected person and a candidate for jail? We have not heretofore supposed that the Land act was a hypocritical, delusive, and futile measure. On the contrary, before the Conservative amendments were accepted, we believed that not a little good was promised by it, though, of course, the actual performances of the new courts created could alone demonstrate its benefits. Nothing, however, is more calculated to engender strong misgivings on the part of candid observers than the dismay and wrath with which Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. FORSTER appear to regard the tests which Mr. PARNELL proposes to apply to their pet measure.

An Important Question for the Church. There are few writers for the press whose utterances are more uniformly worthy of the attention of thinking men than those of GOLDWIN SMITH. Formerly Regius Professor of History at Oxford, and now a nonresident professor at Cornell University, he has lived for some years at Toronto; and though his activity is purely literary, and he is only a teacher, author, and editor, it is not too much to say that he is to-day the most distinguished man in Canada, with possibly the single exception of Sir John A.

MACDONALD. When such a scholar tells us that a prac tical question incomparably more urgent than that of Biblical revision demands the immediate determination of Christian churches in general, and of the Established Church of England in particular, the subject is surely worthy of consideration by ministers and their congregations.

The question that Professor Goldwin BMITH asks is this: Ought the sacred books of the Hebrews any longer to be presented as they are now to Christian people as pictures of the Divine character and of the Divine dealings with mankind?

The Old Testament is not read solely by critical philosophers, nor is it read always or oftenest with the aid of historical commentary and explanation. The people take the Indians should be induced to become agriculturists the narratives as they find them. The early narrative, in which the modern theo-

simply the story of the people of GoD, and therefore in all respects admirable; or else he is repelled by the horrors of the history. How many a father has in vain sought to convince the little ones to whom he was reading the Bible that the Moses who slew the Egyptian was a good man after all, or that the prophet who howed Agag to pieces was not a monster of ferocity!

In the interests of Christianity, Professor GOLDWIN SMITH warns the churchmen that It is time they should do something to avert the misleading tendencies or repelling effects of this uncritical reading of the Old Testament Scriptures. The question, he says, is one that will not well brook delay; but, on the other hand, will not the faith of thousands be shaken when the hand of man is thus raised against the integrity of the sacred record?

The Views of Gen. Miles.

It is a familiar fact that those army officers who have achieved most renown as successful Indian fighters, show unusual appre ciation of the good qualities of the red men and unusual anxiety to protect them from the encroachments of the whites. This was true of Gen. W. S. HARNEY, who, while in charge of the Stoux, in 1868, declared, in an official report, that "the Indian, although a barbarian, is yet a man susceptible to those feelings which respond to magnanimity and kindness," and that "to secure perpetual peace with the Sioux, it is only necessary to fulfil the terms of the treaty." It is true of Gen. George Crook, as is shown by his remarks on the Northern Cheyennes, in his official report of their escape from the Indian Territory, and and their subsequent pursuit and massacre. It is true of Gen. N. A. MILES, who, after defeating and capturing Chief Joseph, paid a warm tribute to the gallantry, the soldierly skill, and the humanity of his captive, and vainly sought to have the terms granted to him at the surrender respected at Washington.

We find in the current number of the Jour nal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, a brief but remarkable article upon the Indian question from the pen of Gen. MILES, in which he protests against "the vacillating and expensive polley that has marred our fair name as a nation and a Christian people." He warns his countrymen that the supposition that we are near the end of our Indian troubles is erroneous; and he asks us to remember that while we are complacently presuming our mission to be that of civilizers sent by Heaven among the Indians, they regard us simply as faith-

less and cruel invaders. Gen. MILES, therefore, insists that the whole secret of the Indian's conduct is in his long experience of the injustice and oppression of a swarming body of interlopers, whose right to exclusive possession of his lands he can never understand, and to whose power, nevertheless, he bitterly feels himself fated to succumb. It is a mistake, says Gen. MILES, to trace Indian wars to any inherent difference in nature between the whites and the reds, for the latter are obviously "governed by the same impulses and motives that govern all other men.' He reminds us that the Spanish Government formerly decreed the enslavement of American Indians; that they were sold into slavery in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana, and hunted with dogs in Connecticut and Florida; that they were deprived either by war or treaty of nearly every tract of land desirable to them and valuable to the white man. Indeed, it would be difficult to state more strongly than this distinguished soldier has stated them, the wrongs which have transformed the race that welcomed the early European visitors to American shores and saved them from starvation, into bitter and

bloodthirsty enemies; of the white man. As to our treaties, Gen. MILES declares that in these "we have invariably overreached the natives, and we find the record of broken promises all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific." He pays a high tribute to the character and intellect of some of the Indian chiefs, to the ability of their orators and diplomats, and to the tactical and strategic skill of their fighters. But especially striking is the denial by Gen. MILES of the opinion almost universally received that the Indians have slowly but steadily improved as human beings by contact with civilization. On this point he uses the following remarkable language:

"It is presumed that there is not a race of wild men on the face of the globe who worship the Great Spirit more in accordance with that religion taught in the days of the patriarchs than the natives of this country; and yet after ma y years of contact with the civilized people we find the footprints of evil as plentiful and as common as the evidence of Christianity. Again, in early days the Indian tribes were to a considerable extent tillers of the soil, but by constant warfare, in which their fields were devastated and their crops destroyed, they have become entirely subjugated, the mere remnant of their former strength, or pushed out on the vast plains of the West, where they subsist upon wild fruits and the we would find that there were more acres of ground cultivated by the Indians one hundred years ago than at

The remedies which Gen. MILES proposes for the existing evils of our Indian policy are worthy of careful consideration. Instead of dividing the authority over all Indians, as now, between the Interior and War Departments, he would give the former the control of the civilized and semi-civilized Indians, and the latter the control of the wild and roving tribes, holding each responsible for its wards. Next, "the forcing of strong, hardy mountain Indians from the extreme north to the warmer malarious districts of the south, is regarded as cruel, and should be discontinued." Then the experiment of employing an armed Indian police force, which has hitherto worked very well, is pronounced dangerous and liable to lead, on some ceasion, to a terrible disaster. Again, the true method of breaking up tribal relations is pointed out to be the location of them on their reservations by families; for the ties of relationship among them are stronger than is generally supposed. Again, all their supplies and annui ties should be accounted for on the army system of disbursements, while "much of the army transportation now used in scouting for Indians and clearing the country could be utilized in transporting their stores, breaking the ground, and preparing the way for making the Indian self-supporting." But the theory with which Gen. MILES has always been specially associated is that of ceasing to punish Indians because they do not like to hoe agency kitchen gardens, and first to inspire them with the idea of becoming graziers, and then letting agriculture follow:

"A large percentage of the angual appropriations should be employed in the purchase of cattle and other domestic animals: the Indians desire them, and the plains will support hundreds of thousands of them. They will replace the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and the antelope. These cattle and other animals should be branded and given to the Indians by families, the surplus stock to be sold after three years, under such restricted rules as would enable the Indians to receive the full return for their property. From a pastoral people

Finally, when Gen. MILES declares that the Indian's greatest want is a simple syslogian, even of the most orthodox type, tem of courts, by which, even if ignorant sees only the germ of spiritual enlighten- of our language and judicial intricacies, he of the postal service will soon be done away ment, seems to the uninstructed reader | can have prompt and exact justice done in | with, and the signs are that the whole sys-

s controversy between himself and other men, whether red or white, without appealng to physical force, he shows that he has looked upon the Indian question with impartiality and sagacity, as well as with soldierly experience.

Mr. Kelly's Protest.

On Friday evening Mr. JOHN KELLY deivered at Tammany Hall an address upon his relations to the Democratic party. It exhibited in temper and style a very great improvement upon some other addresse delivered by the same orator in the same place. Mr. KELLY seems to be in the way of progress, and we trust that he will continue to advance in the same direction.

The chief feature of this speech was the denial that he had ever dealt with the Republican party, or had ever, directly or indirectly, agreed to furnish Democratic votes for Republican candidates in exchange for Republican votes to be cast for special candidates of Tammany Hall. This denial we printed yesterday, and we here give it place

again to-day. Taking Mr. KELLY at his own word, we must conclude that the case is one of wicked partners. He is a good man, and does nothing wrong, but some of his partners are un scrupulous knaves. Col. GEORGE BLISS testifies that he has made deals with Tammany Hall-"with the Tammany Boss himself." This, the Boss avers, does not mean JOHN KELLY; and yet he continues, "I do not know what arrangements local leaders may have made."

It must be a great misfortune to have wicked partners. We advise Mr. KELLY to separate from his, to become a true Democrat, to renounce the one-man power, to turn his back upon the boss system, and to go in for a genuine Democratic organization of the Democratic voters of New York.

Women in the English Civil Service.

One result of the movement looking to the opening of universities and the liberal professions to women has been a resolute demand for their immediate admission to many departments of the British civil service. The stock objections to this step are of course brought forward in some quarters, but they are materially weakened by the success which has attended the introduction of female employees in several branches of the Post Office. Few people in this country appreciate how

strong a foothold women have gradually obtained in the postal service of the United Kingdom. The female operators employed in the telegraph bureaus attached to the Post Offices of London and the large provincial towns already number not far from 2,000. There are also 600 women in the central telegraph bureau. Although the rule still obtains that nominations to such posts are only obtainable through the influence of friends, the nominees are obliged to go through a course of careful preparation. They must enter at the age of fourteen to eighteen, in order that they may acquire the necessary manipulatory skill while their fingers are supple. After passing an examination in arithmetic, writing and dictation, under the Civil Service Commissioners, they are sent to the telegraph schools, where they are taught to work the various instruments. When drafted into active employment, they work eight hours daily during six days of the week, night duty and Sunday duty being imposed exclusively on the men. In the central telegraph office the salary of a female operative is but two dollars a week when she is first admitted, and only qualified to perform subordinate duties; but as she becomes able to take sole charge of an instrument, it rises gradually to nearly \$400 a year. The pay of the male employees ranges from \$3 a week to \$800 a year, but they have to work more hours in a day, and are subject, as we have said, to night and Sunday duty. It is said that the female operators are in no wise inferior as regards the deft and precise manipulation of instruments, but their health is found to suffer under extra pressure, and they can hardly be relied on with equal confidence to sustain an unexpected rush of business. Both in the central telegraph bureau and in the local Post Offices every possible care is taken of their comfort, their dinner being served on the premises in separate rooms, and a private sitting room being provided for them in most cases, which they occupy when off duty. We should add that a pension is usually bestowed on a female operator, if disabled, after ten years' service. Another department of the postal service,

the return-letter bureau, corresponding to our dead letter office, employs a staff of 55 women. Each of these is obliged to examine and return to the sender, or destroy, 280 letters every day, and a larger quota of work must be despatched if she is dealing with postal cards or circulars. For these employees the hours are from half-past 9 to 5, but there is a half holiday on Saturday. In this branch of the service second-class clerks are paid from \$3.50 to \$4.25 a week. and first-class clerks from \$4.50 to \$5.

So far we have spoken only of those places in the postal service which are open to all women, without regard to their social position, provided they have interest enough to obtain a nomination. There are three departments, however, of the British Post Office to which those only who are technically known as ladies can secure admission. These are the clearing house, the savings bank, and the money order departments. It was suggested ten years ago that some of the clerkships in the postal clearing house should be filled by reduced gentlewomen, and the number of between 17 and 20, and, after passing an examination in arithmetic, handwriting, and grammar, the young ladies nominated to these posts enter on a six months' probation. The salary is \$325 the first year, rising by yearly additions to \$400 for a secondclass clerk, and for the highest grade of employees to \$850. The clerks are expected to attend from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., but there is a half holiday on Saturday and a month's vacation during the year. In the examiner's branch of the postal savings bank, which employs a staff of 130 ladies, a good deal of brain work is required, the adjustment sheet requiring great nicety in calculation and clear-headedness in tracing the mallest error. In each of the three departments, indeed, of which we are now speakng, the work imposed upon women is not mere manual labor, but requires severe mental concentration. The hours are not long, but every moment spent in the office is occupied, and it has been found that the tension put on the physical powers of the female clerks is too great to be extended over a longer time. Comparing the work of this class of female employees with that of men, the Post Office authorities say that the women are the more conscientious and take a greater interest in their duties. The social distinctions, however, which have hitherto been considered in the bestowal of offices in these three departments

tem of private nomination will give way to an entrance examination, made much more rigorous, but thrown open to all applicants.

When women were first admitted to the British postal service, it was for the express purpose of economizing by cheap labor. The object has certainly been compassed less than haif the amount of remuneration paid to men being received by female clerks for doing the same work in quantity and quality. The disparity between their salaries and those of male employees arises from the fact that the demand for such places vastly exceeds the supply, and such will continue to be the case until almost all fields of private enterprise and labor are thrown open to women. Meanwhile, however, the most austere political economists can no longer resist the admission of women to almost all departments of the British civil service, since the experiment of the Post Office Department has demonstrated that the work performed by female clerks is equally efficient and far cheaper.

More Coercion in Ireland.

The high-handed course of the Dublin authorities, begun on Thursday by the imprisonment of Mr. PARNELL, has been followed up by the arrest of Mr. J. J. O'KELLY, Mr. SEXTON, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. DILLON. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. HEALY, but a messenger from the Land League warned him not to quit England. Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Mr. EGAN, and Father SHEEHY would also have been arrested, but they are said to have left Ireland.

According to the telegrams, the charge against all of the incarcerated persons is that of intimidating tenants from taking advantage of the Land act. There is really no ground at all for this accusation. The Land League, with which the imprisoned persons are prominently connected, has intimidated nobody so far as the Land act is concerned. It has simply counselled tenants to wait, before submitting the adjustment of their rentals to the new Land Courts, until certain number of illustrative cases, calculated to elicit the real purport of the law. had been submitted and decided.

Has it come to this, that men are thrown into fail in Ireland for presuming to test through the courts the meaning of British legislation?

One and one-half per cent, of their yearly salaries is the assessment that the new Repubican State Committee's officers seek to impose on the reformed employees of the Custom House and other Government departments. They want the money to defray the expenses of their campaign. Their demand does not comport very well with their views a few brief years ago.

Our unhappy Republican friends who failed in their efforts to secure a reorganization of the machine in this city still have one potent remedy in their own hands. They can

An unfortunate condition of affairs exists in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. DURYEA, the former pastor of this church, was exceedingly popular, but he resigned and went to Boston, and the Rev. Dr. DAVID R. FRAZER of Buffaio became pastor in his stead. The resignation of Dr. DURYEA was a severe trial to many of the congregation, and, as one of the members recently said. " No matter if they had called the Angel GABRIEL to succeed the Rev. Dr. DURYEA. there would have been trouble in the church." There is trouble in the church. Many of the members wish the Rev. Dr. FRAZER to resign. They say that his manner is "very unfortunate;" that he is not popular with the lady members of the church : that he uses too much gesticulation, and that he preaches in a strained and high-pitched voice, disagreeable to many. On the other hand, there are those who say that the Rev. Dr. FRAZER, although he has been a sufferer from chilis and fever, has preached so acceptably that there have been twice as many accessions to the church as during any previous two years; that the pecuniary prosperity of the church has never been so great, from the "Duryeaites," who object to the Rev. Dr. FRAZER's manner. The Duryeaites desire the Roy. Dr. FRAZER to resign. His friends desire him to remain. The reverend Doctor has decided to remain, and therefore the outlook is not encouraging. All this is unfortunate. It will not help the cause of true religion in the Classon Avenue Church. On the contrary, it will hurt it. It may be said to be the legitimate result of minister worship, that is altogether too strong in many denominations.

Mr. KEELY gave another exhibition of his motor a few days ago, and, according to him. his machine has boited. The power produced by his vibrations is so enormous that it is beyond control, and the last thing necessary to make the concern a success is a vibratory brake. After Mr. KEELY has got through his experiments it will probably be found that he produced his greatest vibrations in the hopes and pockets of his stockholders; but no vibrator; brake was necessary to set them at rest.

In resolving to send the Hillsdale crew to next year's regatta at Henley, the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen have taken a step which, if it can be carried out, will be received with general fafor. The Hillsdales have repeatedly shown themselves the champion four of American amateurs, and even on the Henley course, which is so wretchedly unfair to the boat drawing the worst position, the Hillsdales can probably boat the English amateurs, judging from the way in which the crack English crew was disposed of on the Schurikill in 1876. The Hillsdales are no Cornellians, and they can fairly hope for better luck at Henley than their fellow Michiganders, the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, whom they have repeatedly beaten. They have the "git thur" stroke, with a better hope of getting there. It would be worth while sending them over, if only to observe the wonder with which the frequenters of Henley, who know all such employees, which at first was 30, has there is to know about rowing, would stare at risen to 200, and will soon, it is expected, be the chopping Hillsdale stroke, violating the greatly enlarged. The age of admission is theories, and yet getting on fast. But after their fright from the Shoes, will not the Henley stewards bar out the Hillsdales under some of their rules. This may be; but their escape

from defeat by Cornell will probably give them a lofty confidence next year of which Hilladale can take advantage. It would seem that more than enough in the way of disfiguring the streets and avenues of this city had been done by the telegraph companies. Their dirty poles are seen in every thoroughfare, and mar the effect of some of the finest business buildings and residences. But the meanest proceeding of all appears to be the setting up of a line of immense trees, roughly stripped of their branches and bark, in upper Park avenue, which is the business that is now taking up the time of the workmen of one of these companies. It would appear to be needless to take down the poles which have hitherto supported the wires, and supply their places with great, rough trees, to the detriment of the costly and beautiful residences and spartment houses in that avenue. The Legislature should at its approaching session, lose no time in passing a law requiring the telegraph companies to remove the disfiguring poles, and conduct their wires in underground tubes, in the new Ger-

man fashion. Government Officers in Politics.

The subordinate employees of the general Government in New York are once more taking the ac-tive and open part in political affairs which they were prevented from doing when E. B. Haves, John therman, Carl Schurz, and other reformers were experimenting in alleged civil service reform. This year's delegations to the Republican nominating conventions are largely com-posed of officers of the Customs Post Office, and Internal Revetue who make politics a study

WILL THE SOUTH BE REPRESENTED IN THE CABINETY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- It is obvious that Gen. Arthur, to start with success reasonably assured, has obstacles to overcome which some of his predecessors did not have. No other President came to his office under precisely similar circumstances, more especially as to the political situation. It requires skill and time. Gen. Arthur possesses the skill, and is taking the time.

What was first not much thought of by the general public is the Southern question. It is a

real problem. No man understands better than

the President how much is involved in it that

relates to the future of bis party, perhaps the

success of his administration. The Republican

party to live must make conquests. It must

ave new States as well as increased strength

in the States it last carried to make its future anything like secure. It may be set down that the question of the South in the Administration has been among the more difficult in forming the new Cabinet. Whether to select a pronounced Republican of recognized standing, or what may be styled a reconstructed Democrat strong in ability, character, and fitness, no strong in ability, character, and fitness, no doubt has been one question: probably it was the first. Gen. Longstreet's name came first. Gen. Garfield conferred on him a responsible Federal office in Georgia, which he now holds. He is United States Marshal. In regard to Gen. Longstreet being a Republican, it is to be said that he is so much one that, besides these honors and profits, he is mixed ure in local squabbles, which is probably as convincing proof as there could be in the South. It is urged that the placing of him in the Cabinet would be the means of bringing strength to the party and perfecting its organization. It is true, nevertheless, that leading kepublicans protest against such a course, and that they urge on the President the selection of an out-and-out Republican, one who has summered and wintered with the party and fairly earned the proposed honor.

Acting on this idea, the Hon. Horace H. Harrison of Tennessee has been brought forward. To him, it is urged, in a very large measure, are due the recent successes of the Republicans in Tennessee, and that in no manner could President Arthur begin the work of actual conquest of States so auspiciously as by giving him a seat in his Cabinet. Mr. Harrison, besides being at one time a Representative in Congress, has occupied a seat on both the circuit and Supreme Curt benches of the State. He was always a Unionist, was a Grant delegate in the Chicago Convention, and is the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. As a lawyer he stands in the foremost rank; as a citizen his name is spotless. While it cannot be said that an organized effort is making for Mr. Harrison, he has been brought to the notice of President Arthur, not only by leading Tennessee Republicans in other States of the South.

Tennessee teing first on the list of Southern States where the Republicans have a prospect, it is strongly urged on the President that in no way could be strengthen to a reconstructed Democrat and Confederate has aircendy been determined on. Mr. Harrison's appoin doubt has been one question; probably it was the first. Gen. Longstreet's name came first

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- There was no preconcert, understanding, arrangement, or what may be called a conference, of any kind whatever, between the Republicans and Judge Davis in regard to the election of the latter as President pro tem, of the Senate, or in reference to

any political matter. The naked fact is that Mr. Logan and Mr. Ingalls separately called at his seat in open Senate and asked Judge Davis if he would accept the Presidency if nominated and elected. He declined to give them any answer, or to discuss the subject in any form, as he had uniformly done when questioned by others on both sides. The Republicans understood his position perfeetly, and some of them, like Edmunds, Hoar, and Ingails, did not like it, and said so without reservs in caucus. They wanted Anthony in the chair, and hoped his election might be finally brought about. When that desire became impracticable, in view of the possibilities connected with the Presidential succession, they all agreed it would be wiser to have Judge Davis in line as President than Mr. Bayard.

This is the whole and the true story of Davis's election from beginning to end. Judge Davis This is the whole and the true story of Davis's election from beginning to end. Judge Davis voted to continue the committees of the last session until the next session simply because he thought there was no necessity for a change at this time, when no legislation is proposed, and when nominations only are to be acted upon. That whole subject will come up in December, when his views of policy will doubtless be formally announced.

Any statement or assumption that Judge Davis has changed front, or has in any way modified his independent views in general politics in consequence of his election, is wholly unwarranted and unjust. He took occasion to define his position explicitly when assuming the duties of the Chair, so as to dispel all doubt on that subject. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that his future course will be entirely consistent with this last formal declaration, as it will be with others that have preceded it in the Senate. He would not have accepted the place had there been the slightest obligation, actual or implied, to depart from the ground he has long occupied.

The New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The President has unubtedly decided upon certain changes in the Cabinet, though he has kept his own counsel pretty closely, and ention was to retain the Garfield concern until the an mual reports were sent to Congress. But the demands for relief by Windom and MacVeach especially, and partially by others, compelled a reconsideration of that plan. The only point still open for determination is whether to reconstruct entirely, or to go half way for a present necessity. If there had been no obstacle in the way, some of the resignations would have been accepted promptly, and their places filled. But as the arrange ments for the Yorktown celebration were made by the late Administration, the President considered it proper and becoming that Mr. Blaine and his associates should carry out their own programme, without the interference of new hands.

After the President returns from Yorktown, the con emplated changes in the Cabinet will be announced without further delay, as the condition of the public of the near regular meeting of Congress. The new names will excite no great surprise when they are given to the

Funeral of the British Flag. From the Pull Mail Guartie.

The Transraal Argus of the 6th of August ad decided to "commit to the earth the emblem of their ad emphatic protest acainst the treatment which Brit sh artisets and the British flar have received at the arranged to take place as nearly as possible at the time when it was expected that the convention would be signed. A vehicle draped with black was provided, frawn by two horses clothed in sables. Inside the ca pon the lid of which the following inscription was placed: "In Loving Memory of the British Flag in the Franswani, who Departed this late on the 2d August, iss), in her Figh Year. In other clauss note knew time but to love thee. Resurgam. The collin, which contained the flar, was placed upon the platform provided, amid the deepest silence and the uncovered by of the people assembled. About 250 white people owed the hearse, and a large number of Kailly chiefs and their retinue (ell in maxing the total number about 600 in the procession. On arrival at the grave the codin orane," and an oration was delivered referring to the lories associated with the British flat for a thousand earthe an unkind thrust, shorn of a portion of her atone bearing the same macription as that on the coffin.

Protection from Fire Needed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

nely edd rail of yesterday, reterring to the possibility if a water tamine, has been emphasized by the five of frome a had a scattl water supply with which to right the ite. In order to provide for a future smercency, would here. In order to provide for a lattice supermany, would it not be possible to adors up, along the liver fronts, a captily of river water that could be ramidly transferred, each or weak, to the a cite of a dre, so that it need but be slowly jurised by the emission to be each of the action of a purpose. It seems to me that each times could be received a short intervals along the rever, and at some an each of the time where could be want by some agreem or postable ripes or from the could be want by some agreement of postable ripes or from the could be want by some agreement of postable ripes or from the could be went by some agreement of the times could be a fact that the water could be went to some agreement of postable ripes or from the could be well to be undertaking than this would be, and we cannot afford to burn out.

MR. WALSH'S REASONS,

A Former Tammany Man who is Actively Working with the County Democracy. The Hon. Thomas P. Walsh, ex-Assembly-

man, who went to the Albany Convention as a Tammany delegate, while in that city repud! ated Mr. Kelly's leadership, and appeared in the Convention as a substitute for Gen. Thomas F. Bourke of the County Democracy. Mr. Walsh said to a Sun reporter yesterday: "The entire action of the Convention meets with my approval. It was brave in repelling insurrection ary elements which have heretofore defeated and would have continued to defeat and disintegrate the party unless certain superlatively selfish persons were perpetually gorged with patronage and plunder. The entire organization throughout the State was put upon its de fence by the leader of Tammany Hall, who appointed a State Central Committee in 1879, bay ing in view the ultimate overthrow of the existing organization in every county in the State. Had Tammany accomplished this, good government, wholesome legislation, and the rights and equality of citizens would have been threatened. In this city, from the first act of the Com mittee of One Hundred to the final decision o the Convention, the course pursued has been strictly Democratic. A county organization nov exists, in all respects corresponding with the Democratic organization in every county in this State and in all other States. Every citizen now has an equal voice in choosing his representatives. In other words, every voter is now a free man-is his own boss, has an equal chance to enjoy his rights, and exercise an influence

according to his standing and intelligence."
"Then you will support the State ticket?" Yes, and as well will I heartily support the ocal county ticket nominated by the County

"Then you will support the State ticket?"

"Yes, and as well will I heartily support the local county ticket nominated by the County Democracy. The county organization extended to me and to every other Democrat all the rights and privileges any Democrat has a right to claim. The address issued by Tammany from the Delavan House to the party throughout the State, declaring that 100,000 Democrats are refused representation in a State Convention for a constructive offence committed in 1879 is utterly false. Every voter in Tammany Hall was invited to take part in the primary elections of the County Democracy. They would have been recognized, and would have received all the consideration to which any voter was entitled. In many Assembly districts they would have elected their favorito delegates, and hence would have enjoyed in the State Convention all the representation due to their numbers. Therefore their not having a representation was entirely their own fault. In other words, the iron heel of bessism deprived the voters in Tammany Hall of the representation which was their due.

"The eves of the Tammany voters are beginning to open. They no longer hold that the defeat of Gov. Robinson was a "constructive offence," no matter what they were once taught. In a better light, we now see that act was a direct stab at the life of all free governments, by an unbraval of the great foundation principle of our republic—the right of the majority to rule. The dictator who strikes down that principle clears the way to ensiave our children."

"Are you slone in your district in your resolves to support the County Democracy?"

"By no means. May others are resolved on the same course, My district has been one of the strongholds of Tammany, but the men who gave her victory in the pust will give her defeat in the future. The fact is we are going from bad to worse under the exclusive methods of despotic and selfash bossism. It is the duty of all earnestly and devotedly to reassert and practise the oid and honored Jeffersonian creed—Be

this, during which time \$105,000,000 more of interest will be paid. And if it be possible that this city, now taxed to an extreme limit, can pay the bonds, at the end of twenty years following \$70,000,000 more of interest will have been paid on the steal. Those sums of interest, including the redemption of the original bonded steal, will amount to \$270,000,000. Every dollar is to be sweated out of the toilers of our city. Labor must pay every cent of this sum before it can relieve itself of the curse of Tammany bossism.

"The annual interest of more than \$5,500,000 paid upon this Tammany boss steal, if left in the pockets of labor, would secure the poor of the city from want. This theft legacy of Tammany for years stopped all progress and improvements, and raised the reuts and cost of living for labor; it sent the children of the toiler to bed crying for food. For the masses, cold, suffering, and destitute, the bosses have no mercy. Labor, thus pillaged, robbed, and crushed fatto dark cellars and garrets, weary and starving, at length begins to comprehend how and by whom it has been rifled. The riddle of the Tammany sphinx is at last solved; the toiling voter in her ranks is robbed and starved, while the bosses become millionares, wax fat and arragant, and develop into tyrants. We who have heretolore sustained this political klolock propose to trampel it under foot."

Paris, Oct. 3.—Eugène Delacroix, dining one av in Baron James de Rothschild's hospitable home. fixed his eyes repeatedly on his host in so searching a guest, when they left the dining room, what it was that had to such a degree riveted his attention. Delacroix acknowledged that, having for some time been valuly searching for a head such as he would like to have for struck what a splendid model the Crosses would make who was entertaining him at his table. Would it be too

great a favor to ask the Baron to alt for a beggar! Rothschild, who was fond of art, and not displeased to sented to act a part probably never performed before by a millionaire, and appeared next morning in the cele orated painter's studio. Delacroix hung a tunic on his shoulders, placed a tall staff in his hand, and assigned to him a posture, as if he were resting on the steps of an

ancient Roman temple. In this attitude he was discovered by a young friend and pupil of the painter's, who sione had the privilege of being admitted to the studio at all times. Surprised by the excellence of the model, he congratulated his mas-ter on having at last found exactly what he wanted. Not for a moment doubting that the model had just been leg-ging at the porch of some church or at the corner of a bridge, and much struck by his features, the young man espying a moment when the artist's eyes were averted. slipped a twenty franc piece into the model's hand. Rothschild kept the money, thanking the giver by a look soon found out from Delacroix, without fortune, and obliged to give lessons in order to ske out his living. Some time later the youth received a letter, montioning that charity bears interest, and that the accumulated is terest on twenty trancs, which he, prompted by a gener ous impulse, had given to a man in appearance a beggar, mong of 10,000 france, having borne five hundred fold. like the seed in the parable.

A Court of Three Thousand Judges. From the London Intily Neces.

Pants, Oct. 2.-A singular termination of an affair or honor by an appeal to the people has occurred in the case of Licut Ludier, of the mavy, condemned to death by a Versailles court martial, and who, after his sentence had been commuted to transportation for life. lately returned to Paris under the amnesty.

Locat Luther, baying challenged a journalist for an insuit, was told by his adversary that he was not a lossit, was tood by his adversary that he was not a person with whem an he crathe man could first. The inatter was referred to a lore of homer pressied over by M. Lockron, the beputty, who made a report atting forth the case on care which, and recommending that the decision should be referred to a mobile incoling. Three thousand people assembed as miges in the Eivsee Montmartre, and considering the extraordinary case and the extraordinary insighting, the properties well more orderly that might have been expected. M. Lessacars, as a smoothing Community, arbor as public projection, and accused Lieut Luther of having, when intrusied with a command against the Versallies. for of Paris to treat with M. Thiera. The merint was almost innatinguely against Lieut. Le her, and voted that he had betrayed his treents, and leavestved the condempt of all true flexuoiti and. He innie his air by a private door to avoid the rows.

Instead of triffing with a bad sold, use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will loosen the phierm, subdue in flatmenton, and certainty save your lungs and throat much dancerous wear and learn-dee.

-There are 243 Congregational churches in Maine, with a total membership of 21,388. This is a loss of 126 members since last year.

-Owing to the reading and study of one copy of the Gos; el according to Saint John, sixty families in Kloto. Japan, renounced the religion of their forefa-

...The Cumberland Presbyterians have appointed a committee to revise their Confession of Faith.

They have no desire to make any changes in doctrine, but there are some expressions in the declaration of doctrine which they wish to modify.

The Freeman's Journal severely criticises the New York Comper for speaking of this country as "a Protestant nation." It calls it a "notoriously ignorant and bigoted journal," and says that its editor "seems to

have confined his reading to the files of his own paper." -A Buddhist priest named Seela Vimala Panadura has professed the Roman Catholic faith, haring been baptized in St John's Church, Mutwal The

two persons who stood sponsors for him hear the exten-

sive names of Paranpatibandige Manuel Fernando Anavi Rais and Parampatibandige Amelina Fernando.

—Heretofere visitors to Westminster Ab-—Heretolete visitors to westminster Ab-bey have been much annoyed by the exterion of the guides, who expect unreasonable fees. A bequest of three thousand pounds, left by Dean Stanley for the pur-pose, establishes a fund the income of which is to be used in paying the guides. The system of fees to now to

-A Massachusetts church has introduced an open firepiace as a means of ventilation. It has been tried long enough to prove its entire acceptability. While it promotes the circulation of pure air, it adds to the homelike and cosey appearance of the church. Though lar, it pays for the additional trouble.

-In Oakland, Cal., the Second Presbyterian Church has no building of its own, but has been wor-shipping in an unventilated hall. It now has its second pastor, the first having been used up by typhold fere contracted in the hall. The present pastor has just re-covered from a severe attack of the same disease. It is stated as an offset to these hindrances that "the Catechism is faithfully taught in the Sabbath school."

-"The House of Prayer" is a new and fourishing mission in Detroit which has grown up unde the care of the Port Street Church. It has finished a peat and elegant house of worship at an expense of \$10.00 and is now looking for the right sort of a man to fill to and is now locating for the right sort of a man to fill its vacant pulpit. As the building is paid for, the field one of the most promising in Detroit, and the financial bacters of the mission men of solid wealth and enterprise, the fortunate candidate who may be called will have a far more delightful place than if he had gone to cultivate

-While some of the Protestant papers are congratulating the rain to Protestantism from the coming of Father Henry Campello into the Methodist ranks, the Catholic papers refer to that ecclesiastic and his movements in highly uncomplimentary terms. They dethan could be allowed a Roman Catholic priest. L'Usi edly, we deplore the fall of a brother; but we cannot think that the Church has to regret a loss. He was a scabby sheep, and his leaving the flock makes it stronger and healthier."

-A new variety of church is dedicated in Bridgeport, Conn., the denomination being known as "Congregational Methodist." The dedication was by that eccentric preacher, the Rev. Henry Morgan of Boston Mr. Morgan says that although this style of church does not greatly prevail in these revious, there are one hundred and twenty such churches in the South, with bership, it shows much larger and stronger churches than other denominations can exhibit as an average. A church of a thousand members is a very strong body. In many parts of the South a church membership of 250 is

-The Mayerick Congregational Church, in Boston, owed \$33,000, but by the energetic aid a Brother Kimbali, who spent a Sunday there, raised money enough to wire the debt out. A novel incident in charet financiering occurred in connection with this debt-paying operation. The First Presbyterian Church of Chicago subscribed \$5,000 toward the fund. This was in cons Church, the Rev. Mr. Barrows. There was an unde standing to this effect when the call was given by the Chicago brethren. There are many churches whose peeple would like to sell out all their assignable interest is their pastors for much less than \$5,000. But in the pres-

willing to pay so great a sum.

—Two Episcopal rectors in Iowa have sued their backward congressations for arrears of salary, and have thus obtained their dues. This proceeding has been criticised by some of the religious papers, which say that the apostles Paul and Peter would not thus have brought suit. It is true, so far as we know, that neither of these apostles was ever installed as pastor of a church consequently there was no corporate congregation to sue. But in apostolic times there was a clear union standing that the expenses of public worship should be enforced the doctrine that "the laborer is worthy of his by the lowa clergymen may seem harsh, but there are some shuttess people who manage the temporal affairs

of the churches who cannot by any other means be

brought to a sense of their pecuniary obligations. -Brother Spofford of the new Chicago Jerusalem, where he is to await a special message from heaven. Why he could not receive this message in Chica-go is a matter which is better understood by himself and his followers than by outside unbelievers. He thinks there is some prophecy in the Bible assuring him that if is his duty to make this long journey in order to obtain directly what other people must be content to receive in a roundabout way. Brother Spofford does not definitely announce what the purport of the message is to be, but the idea of those who adhere to his way of thinking is that it will simply be an audible Divine recognition and approval. Having received this, Spofford intends to return to Chicago and prosecute his effects for bringing the people of that wicked city to repentance. It is gives conspicuous success as that which attended the efforts of Jonah when he labored in Nineven. There are some whose hearts are so filled with unbelief as to think b

will have no such success. -The London Lancet is greatly opposed to church bells, regarding their "ding-dong and jangle" as a very serious annoyance to the sick. It says that in many cases the loss of rest and the general disquiet they produce lessen the chance of recovery, and expedite s fatal issue. The same opinion is gaining ground in many of our large cities. Church tells were originally intro-duced when people had not as many clocks and watcher as now. They are maintained now rather to perpetuate an old custom than to be of any particular service in bringing congregations together. People who go ! church generally regulate their preparations and their by relying on the church bells. In the case of city co more from the church they attend, so that the "church going bell" of their particular house of worship is of at avail to them. For country churches, where there are few noises besides the bells, there is no great objection But the cities are so abundantly supplied with noise making annovances that both invalids and those who enjoy good health are less in favor of the bells that i former years.

-No religious sect on earth is so set in s opposition to change, and to adopting the manner and customs of the world's recopie, as the Tunters Al passed a series of most stringent resolutions against most of the things which other ocopie consider valuable side Sunday schools and high schools, holding that an etch nary grade of common school furnishes sufficient wisters for the rising generation. They also took action against revival meetings, the payment of ministers for practing, the carrying on of missionary operations and the raising of money for the same. Their largest and fast shot was directed at instrumental music, which there consider born of the devil. They retain all their est rigor as to the cut of the carments they wear, and regard conformity to the regulation style essential to the style ment of the privileges of religion. So set in their ward are these abstinate people that there is no use of unit to enlighten them. Most of them are well-to-de tarmets and some have acquired substantial wealth. They are ricidly just and exact in their permissing transactions. but have not the reputation of being given to deals a notable generosity.

-The Sunday schools now enter the book of Levitions, continuing the study of the ceremonial field observed by the Jews of older time. To day's count if in the first charter of Lexitions us (ar as to the fit teenth weren. It ireals of the "Burnt Offeriors" first were sacrifices of Animais offered by the avantum sta after of Burnt Offering. Such sagrifices were to be fre and voluntary. No interior thing was to be of ead of any amount that was size, or lame or identified many respect. These satrifices were emblemant at it was of the great sacrifice to be offered in later of Christ. The sucrifice was entirely consumed, the nod exact detail being prescribed for exery part of the pert montal. One of the beasons of the "Horse town ever is offered to God should be of the very test paid; whather it is of substantial wealth or of personal second Another leason as that offerings should be made and fed disposition. The "Burnt Offering " was rept to with? brions taithfulness by the Jews. The tireff shedding of blood are no longer necessary, the ascribe of Jesus Christ on the cross having fully accomplished all that was prefigured under the Mossie ritual